

with, that this spending spree the liberal majority has engaged in is a lot like attempting to run up your MasterCard to pay off your mortgage. All this money that's being spent so rapidly by this liberal majority is coming out of our grandchildren and great-grandchildren's pockets. It's all borrowed money.

The bond market has never seen this much money come on to be sold at one time. There may be as much as the \$3 trillion in debt sold over a 30-day period.

We fiscal conservatives have laid out a commonsense alternative of immediate tax cuts. What better way to stimulate the economy and get the job market growing again and to put money in people's pockets and let them keep the money to begin with?

We support and have endorsed Congressman LOUIE GOHMERT's idea of a 2-month tax holiday. Rather than spend all this money, why don't we let people keep it, not pay any income tax for a 2-month period, that they can spend that money as they wish, invest it, save it. That's the way to grow jobs in America right away.

CONGRESS CAN AND MUST DO BETTER

(Mrs. BLACKBURN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Madam Speaker, you know, last week our Democrat leadership in this House passed their \$1 trillion spending bill, and now we will see what our colleagues across the hall in the Senate are planning to do with that.

But, Madam Speaker, I think it's important to note, we Republicans know that excessive spending is not stimulus. And last week's bill was a spending bill. We know that the permanent way to work through to stimulus is to have it targeted, to have it temporary, to have it focused and to make certain that it is there to give jobs. We know the best way to do this is through tax incentives, tax reductions, regulatory relief, making certain that the private sector can create the jobs, because there is no economic stimulus that is better than a job. That is the best way to do this.

Now, also, Madam Speaker, the Democrat leadership in this House has seen us with a \$1.2 trillion deficit for this fiscal year in 2008. That's the spending they did in 2008. I mean, swiping those numbers off the credit card. They are at it again with another \$1.2 trillion, adding that to our national debt.

It is time for everyone to stand up and oppose the Democrat stimulus bill.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 1024(a), and the order of the House of January 6, 2009, the Chair

announces the Speaker's appointment of the following Members of the House to the Joint Economic Committee:

Mr. HINCHHEY, New York
Mr. HILL, Indiana
Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ, California
Mr. CUMMINGS, Maryland
Mr. SNYDER, Arkansas
Mr. PAUL, Texas
Mr. BURGESS, Texas
Mr. CAMPBELL, California

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO SELECT COMMITTEE ON ENERGY INDEPENDENCE AND GLOBAL WARMING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 4(a) of House Resolution 5, 111th Congress, and the order of the House of January 6, 2009, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following Members of the House to the Select Committee on Energy Independence and Global Warming:

Mr. BLUMENAUER, Oregon
Mr. INSLEE, Washington
Mr. LARSON, Connecticut
Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN, South Dakota
Mr. CLEAVER, Missouri
Mr. HALL, New York
Mr. SALAZAR, Colorado
Ms. SPEIER, California

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

(Mr. MOORE of Kansas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MOORE of Kansas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to express my frustration, and that of my constituents, over the irresponsible and reprehensible actions of some of those very financial services corporations that you and I and every American taxpayer have helped financially over the last few months.

In October 2008 we heard about AIG's corporate retreat, complete with manicures and lavish meals. Last week we got news that Wall Street handed out \$18 billion in bonuses. And just this weekend, Bank of America spent \$800,000 on tents for their Super Bowl party.

I could go on and on. The American people deserve better. We must demand better.

That's why as chairman of the House Financial Services Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee, I will be demanding greater oversight and accountability for companies receiving taxpayer funds and working in a bipartisan way to develop a structure that will regulate and supervise financial institutions and transactions.

I've also spoken to my distinguished colleague from Missouri, Senator CLAIRE MCCASKILL, who filed the original bill in the Senate and who shares my frustration. She's been a strong advocate for greater accountability and transparency, and I am proud to join with her to promote legislation to help address these abuses by financial services corporations receiving TARP funds.

Tomorrow I will introduce the Executive Pay Act, which would ensure that no employee of a financial institution or other entity that receives funds under TARP may receive annual compensation including bonuses and stock options in excess of that paid to the President of the United States.

I think we need to move together here to restore the confidence of the American people in what we are trying to do to save our economy.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken after 6:30 p.m. today.

CAMPUS SAFETY ACT OF 2009

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 748) to establish and operate a National Center for Campus Public Safety.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 748

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Center to Advance, Monitor, and Preserve University Security Safety Act of 2009" or the "CAMPUS Safety Act of 2009".

SEC. 2. NATIONAL CENTER FOR CAMPUS PUBLIC SAFETY.

Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3711 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new part:

"PART LL—NATIONAL CENTER FOR CAMPUS PUBLIC SAFETY

"SEC. 3021. NATIONAL CENTER FOR CAMPUS PUBLIC SAFETY.

"(a) AUTHORITY TO ESTABLISH AND OPERATE CENTER.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services is authorized to establish and operate a National Center for Campus Public Safety (referred to in this section as the 'Center').

"(2) GRANT AUTHORITY.—The Director of the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services is authorized to award grants to institutions of higher education and other non-profit organizations to assist in carrying out the functions of the Center required under subsection (b).

"(b) FUNCTIONS OF THE CENTER.—The Center shall—

"(1) provide quality education and training for campus public safety agencies of institutions of higher education and the agencies' collaborative partners, including campus mental health agencies;

"(2) foster quality research to strengthen the safety and security of institutions of higher education;

"(3) serve as a clearinghouse for the identification and dissemination of information,

policies, procedures, and best practices relevant to campus public safety, including off-campus housing safety, the prevention of violence against persons and property, and emergency response and evacuation procedures;

“(4) develop protocols, in conjunction with the Attorney General, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Education, State, local, and tribal governments and law enforcement agencies, private and nonprofit organizations and associations, and other stakeholders, to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from, natural and man-made emergencies or dangerous situations involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of the campus community;

“(5) promote the development and dissemination of effective behavioral threat assessment and management models to prevent campus violence;

“(6) coordinate campus safety information (including ways to increase off-campus housing safety) and resources available from the Department of Justice, the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Education, State, local, and tribal governments and law enforcement agencies, and private and nonprofit organizations and associations;

“(7) increase cooperation, collaboration, and consistency in prevention, response, and problem-solving methods among law enforcement, mental health, and other agencies and jurisdictions serving institutions of higher education;

“(8) develop standardized formats and models for mutual aid agreements and memoranda of understanding between campus security agencies and other public safety organizations and mental health agencies; and

“(9) report annually to Congress and the Attorney General on activities performed by the Center during the previous 12 months.

“(c) COORDINATION WITH AVAILABLE RESOURCES.—In establishing the Center, the Director of the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services shall—

“(1) consult with the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Education, and the Attorney General of each State; and

“(2) coordinate the establishment and operation of the Center with campus public safety resources that may be available within the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Education.

“(d) DEFINITION OF INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—In this section, the term ‘institution of higher education’ has the meaning given the term in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001).

“(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$2,750,000 for each of the fiscal years 2009 through 2013.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, over the past few years we have seen a number of tragic incidents of violence at colleges and universities, including the disastrous events at Virginia Tech and Northern Illinois University. Therefore, we have introduced the Center to Advance, Monitor and Preserve University Security Safety Act of 2009, or the CAMPUS Safety Act of 2009.

This bill will help schools to more effectively prevent such incidents, and to more effectively respond if such events do occur. It creates a National Center of Campus Public Safety, a program to be administered through the Department of Justice.

The center will train campus safety agencies, promote research in improving campus safety, and be a clearinghouse for campus safety information. The director of the center will have authority to award grants to institutions of higher learning to help them meet their enhanced public safety goals.

I would like to thank the gentleman from Texas, the ranking member of the subcommittee, Mr. GOHMERT, for his support of this important bipartisan measure.

I urge colleagues to support the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. POE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

In 2 weeks, teachers, students, alumni and friends of Northern Illinois University will gather to commemorate the 1-year anniversary of the tragic shootings that occurred at the university's campus. As you may recall, on February 14, Valentine's Day 2008, a gunman stormed a classroom at NIU and opened fire, killing five students and wounding 16 others before killing himself.

Later this year, in April, similar groups of individuals associated with Virginia Tech will commemorate the 2-year anniversary on that campus shooting that killed 27 students and five faculty members. We now know that the shooter was a mentally disturbed individual who was able to purchase two handguns in any event. He brought those handguns to the campus and began a shooting spree that spanned several hours and occurred in both dormitories and classrooms throughout the campus complex.

As we remember the tragic shootings at Northern Illinois University and Virginia Tech, and think of the violence that occurs in public schools across the country, it is appropriate for Congress to act and provide resources to schools and law enforcement officials to help protect our greatest resource, and that is our children in our schools. School and college campuses should be safe environments for all students to learn. Today, campus security requires much more than ever before, including the campus police, emergency alert systems and emergency response plans.

H.R. 748 authorizes the Department of Justice to establish a National Center for Campus Public Safety to award grants to colleges and universities and other nonprofit organizations. It also provides education and training for campus public safety agencies, and promote research to improve the security of colleges and our universities.

The center may coordinate with other Federal agencies to prevent and respond to natural disasters, incidents of campus violence or even other emergencies. The center also may promote the development of an effective behavioral health threat assessment to prevent campus violence.

In the 110th Congress, Chairman BOBBY SCOTT and ranking member LOUIE GOHMERT of the Crime Subcommittee worked together to cosponsor a version of this bill, which was passed by the House on a voice vote. The Senate was unable to take up this bill last year, so many of my colleagues reintroduced the bill this term. It is my hope that the other body will consider and pass this legislation during the Congress.

Through this legislation and other programs across the country, we can endeavor to prevent violence on our college and university campuses. And I urge all of my colleagues to support the passage of H.R. 748.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I would inquire if the gentleman has other speakers.

Mr. POE of Texas. Yes, two.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. I reserve my time.

Mr. POE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to my friend and colleague from Texas (Mr. CULBERSON).

□ 1430

Mr. CULBERSON. Madam Speaker, there certainly is no higher priority for all of us than the safety of our sons and daughters, and that safety involves not only their physical safety but their financial safety. The financial safety of our young men and women across this country is held in the palms of the hands of this Congress. In fact, this new liberal majority in Congress has been spending money so fast, and we have only been in session for 17 legislative days.

Madam Speaker, in thinking about the financial safety of these young people, if you look at just the time that Congress has been zeroed in on this so-called stimulus bill, Congress has spent \$1.3 trillion in 9 legislative days. Let me repeat that. We have this new liberal majority. The country voted for change, but I am not sure this is the change that people wanted or expected. The change we got was spending money at an ever faster rate. \$1.3 trillion has been spent by this liberal majority in 9 legislative days. That means that this new majority in Congress is spending money at a rate of \$100 million a minute. Now that needs to sink in for a minute. For the change that we got,

this new Congress is spending money at the rate of \$100 million a minute.

That is not unlike if I were to try to pay my mortgage with my MasterCard. Now, everyone knows you cannot do that. I cannot pay my mortgage with my MasterCard, but I would get a lot of frequent flyer miles out of that. It is as dangerous, I should say, to pay your mortgage with your MasterCard as it is for this Congress to imperil the financial safety of future generations by spending borrowed money we do not have.

This is an unprecedented spending spree that has much more to do with rewarding the constituency of the liberal majority—the trial lawyers and the labor unions—rather than stimulating the economy and protecting the financial safety of future generations.

We fiscal conservatives understand instinctively that the best way to protect the financial safety of future generations is to simply let Americans keep more of their own money by cutting their taxes, by giving them a tax-free holiday. How about that? That would be a straightforward, simple, immediate way to inject money into the economy, which is for people to spend and to invest as they wish rather than for the Federal Government to make the united policy decision that it is necessary to engage in deficit spending in order to stimulate the economy.

Rather than pumping the money out to labor unions and to trial lawyers and to new government programs and expanding the bureaucracy, why don't we simply inject that money into giving Americans X number of tax-free days where you keep 100 percent of your money, where you can invest it, save it, and spend it as you wish? In my opinion, there is no better way. I think that is something that every American can understand. There is no simpler, quicker or better way to stimulate job growth and to strengthen the economy than to simply let Americans keep more of their hard-earned money. That is the way to protect the financial stability of future generations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. POE of Texas. I yield the gentleman from Texas an extra minute.

Mr. CULBERSON. Madam Speaker, as we go through this debate today and look to protect the physical and financial safety of future generations, it is important for this Congress to remember that every dollar we spend today is truly borrowed money. It is money that is going to have to be paid for by future generations, and we have an obligation—all of us as guardians of the Treasury—to remember the financial safety and security of our children and grandchildren.

In every spending decision we make, why aren't we approaching this from the perspective of we have got the biggest debt in the history of the Nation? We have got the biggest deficit in the history of the Nation. Therefore, the answer is "no" to new spending. We

need to not only cut taxes but to cut spending at the same time. We need to all of us stay focused on what is truly in the best interests of these young people. How do we best protect their physical and financial security? By protecting the financial solvency of the United States of America.

Our most sacred obligation, it seems to me as Representatives of the people, is to protect the financial safety and security of the Nation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. POE of Texas. I will yield to the gentleman 1 extra minute.

Mr. CULBERSON. Madam Speaker, I believe this is an unprecedented spending spree. When you analyze the history of the Congress of the United States, I would challenge anyone to find another time in our history when the Congress has ever spent at the rate of \$100 million a minute. I don't think that has ever happened before. \$100 million a minute. \$1.3 trillion in 9 days. Now, the entire annual budget of the United States is about \$900 trillion.

I have the privilege of serving on the Appropriations Committee, by the way, where my starting answer on all spending requests is "no." "Yes" is very hard to earn. I am very careful about the few things that I ask support for in the sciences and in medical scientific research.

We have this new liberal majority in Congress. The change that this new majority and the new President promised has led to a spending spree of \$100 million a minute. That has given this country a \$1.3 trillion so-called stimulus spending bill in 9 legislative days, exceeding the annual budget of the United States, which is about \$900 billion. This is unprecedented. It is dangerous. It imperils the financial safety of future generations, Madam Speaker, and I hope Congress throws this spending bill out in favor of tax cuts.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close if the gentleman has concluded and will yield back.

Mr. POE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I have an additional speaker. I yield as much time as he wishes to consume to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CANTOR).

Mr. CANTOR. Madam Speaker, I know that the subject of this particular piece of legislation has to do with campus safety, and I know we are all concerned about campus safety. In fact, this is a separate bill relating to campus safety, which makes the point, Madam Speaker:

If you look at the current proposal dealing with our economy and the economic ruin that families are facing, there is \$6 billion allocated in that bill to colleges and to universities. That gives me great cause for concern. What in the world does that have to do with stimulating our economy and with allowing families and small businesses in this country to get back on their feet?

Again, I would say to my colleague and friend from Virginia, as well as to the gentleman from Texas, that the bill on the floor does have to do with college campus safety. That is where a \$6 billion allocation appropriation to colleges and universities should belong, not in a stimulus bill.

Listen, the people of this country are expecting Washington to finally clean up its act and to respond accordingly so that we can get our economy back on track. In fact, the latest Gallup poll that was taken this weekend shows that only 38 percent of Americans support the congressional Democrats' spending bill. Speaker PELOSI's bill in this House contains billions of dollars of continued Washington spending in the same old fashion. It has got plenty of pork in it. It has got \$137 billion while creating 32 new Federal programs.

I would say that some of these programs have laudable goals. There is no question that we need to address so many things going on in this country. Right now, though, the priority is this economy, and when we are talking about a stimulus plan, a stimulus plan should be focused like a laser on the preservation, on the protection and on the creation of jobs. Again, it may not be bad that we are looking to spend more money in terms of helping safety on our college campuses, but that belongs in a separate bill, not in a spending bill aimed at stimulating this economy.

I would say that the Members on our side of the aisle continue to want to work with the majority to try and craft a bill that delivers results. President Obama was elected partly due to the hope that he instilled in so many Americans that he would change the way that Washington works, that we finally in this town would be accountable to the people who pay the taxes so that we could deliver the results and so that we could deliver on job creation and on opportunities for our children and for the next generation.

Madam Speaker, the bill that passed this House last week does not rise to that standard, and I implore the Speaker and her colleagues on the other side of the aisle to work with us. We have put forward a plan that involves real stimulus, that is very focused on the folks—on the entrepreneurs, on the small businesspeople and on the self-employed—who actually do create the jobs in this economy. We need to provide them with relief. We need to provide relief to the working families—to the taxpayers who are suffering under this heavy burden for which they have got to pay every single day that they are at work.

Madam Speaker, again, I urge our colleagues on the other side of the aisle to work with us so that we can arrive at a bill that provides true stimulus and that delivers results.

Mr. POE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would like to thank the other side for their support of the underlying bill and for their comments that give rise to the challenge we may have in actually funding the legislation.

Sixteen years ago, we had a Democratic majority, and we passed a budget and an economic plan. It passed without a single Republican vote—not one in the House, not one in the Senate. It was signed by President Clinton. In 8 years, we eliminated the debt.

As a matter of fact, at the end of the 8 years, when Chairman Greenspan was testifying before Congress, the questions he was asked were questions like: What will happen when we pay off the national debt? What will happen to the bond market? What will happen to interest rates when we pay off the national debt?

It was anticipated that year that we were to clear up all of the debt held by the public. The median income went up about \$7,000. Tens of millions of jobs were created. The Dow Jones industrial average more than tripled. Then in 2001, the Republican plan was adopted—the Republicans who have been lecturing on for the last few minutes about the economy.

As a direct result of their plan, we had the worst job performance since the Great Depression. The Dow Jones Industrial Average did not triple. It went down. The median income actually went down. We did not pay off the national debt. We almost doubled the national debt. We are now in a situation where we have to dig ourselves out of that mess. Everyone regrets the necessity of having to have a huge stimulus plan to get us out of the mess, but that is what we have had to do. We would like to listen to the other side and to their ideas, but unfortunately, as a result of recent history, we know where those ideas will put us. So we have a stimulus plan. Hopefully, it will get us out of the mess we are in so that we will have the funds to fund the CAMPUS Safety Act of 2009.

I would hope that the House would support the bill and would support the authorization. Then the next job we will do will be to actually fund it in order to get us out of the economic mess that we are in.

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the CAMPUS Safety Act of 2009, H.R. 748.

First let me start by thanking Congressman SCOTT for his continued leadership on campus safety issues. He has been a steadfast supporter of establishing a National Center for Campus Public Safety as well as improving hate crime reporting on campuses under the federal Jeanne Clery Act.

Creation of a National Center for Campus Public Safety grew out of recommendations from a 2004 National Summit on Campus Public Safety convened by the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, or COPS Office. The purpose of the Center is to support the field,

foster collaboration and lasting relationships, facilitate information sharing, and provide quality education on safety issues facing colleges in a post-September 11, 2001 world.

After the tragic incidents of gun violence at Virginia Tech on April 16, 2007, at Northern Illinois University on February 14, 2008, and on other campuses across the country, we were reminded just how important this work is and it took on a new urgency. The Center will be able to help campuses create partnerships with mental health professionals and others to catch problems before they escalate and implement proven strategies to respond should another tragedy strike.

This effort is also consistent with and an important follow-up to legislation I sponsored that was enacted last year as part of the Higher Education Opportunity Act, P.L. 110-315. This new provision, known as the Virginia Tech Victims Campus Emergency Response Policy and Notification Act, or "VTV Act" and a part of the federal Jeanne Clery Act, requires institutions to enact comprehensive emergency response plans that include means to issue immediate warnings when an emergency threatens the campus.

I look forward to the Center working with the U.S. Department of Education, the agency with jurisdiction over the Clery Act, and campuses across the country to help them fully implement these life-saving notification requirements. Making sure that institutions have a central resource to turn to for assistance with this will be one of the most important things that we in Congress can do to help secure our Nation's campuses.

Important groundwork for the Center has already been laid. In 2006 the International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators, Inc., IACLEA, received a grant to develop a strategic plan for the Center. Among other things they convened an advisory board comprised of key constituency groups to help guide this process.

I was especially pleased to see that a leading voice for students and families on campus safety issues—Security On Campus, Inc., SOC—was included at the table. It is imperative that SOC and other groups that represent the interests of those the Center is intended to protect, along with campus public safety professionals, continue to be heard as this process moves forward.

I would encourage the Attorney General and his staff to make sure that the COPS Office continues to reach out to diverse constituency groups and organizations that may have important resources to bring to bear.

Establishment of a National Center for Campus Public Safety will be a tremendous asset for our Nation's colleges and universities as they work to protect their students, employees, and others on campus.

I support the bill and ask my colleagues to join me.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 748.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEATH IN CUSTODY REPORTING ACT OF 2009

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 738) to encourage States to report to the Attorney General certain information regarding the deaths of individuals in the custody of law enforcement agencies, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 738

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Death in Custody Reporting Act of 2009".

SEC. 2. STATE INFORMATION REGARDING INDIVIDUALS WHO DIE IN THE CUSTODY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—For each fiscal year after the expiration of the period specified in subsection (c)(1) in which a State receives funds for a program referred to in subsection (c)(2), the State shall report to the Attorney General, on a quarterly basis and pursuant to guidelines established by the Attorney General, information regarding the death of any person who is detained, under arrest, or is in the process of being arrested, is en route to be incarcerated, or is incarcerated at a municipal or county jail, State prison, State-run boot camp prison, boot camp prison that is contracted out by the State, any State or local contract facility, or other local or State correctional facility (including any juvenile facility).

(b) INFORMATION REQUIRED.—The report required by this section shall contain information that, at a minimum, includes—

- (1) the name, gender, race, ethnicity, and age of the deceased;
- (2) the date, time, and location of death;
- (3) the law enforcement agency that detained, arrested, or was in the process of arresting the deceased; and
- (4) a brief description of the circumstances surrounding the death.

(c) COMPLIANCE AND INELIGIBILITY.—

(1) COMPLIANCE DATE.—Each State shall have not more than 120 days from the date of enactment of this Act to comply with subsection (a), except that—

(A) the Attorney General may grant an additional 120 days to a State that is making good faith efforts to comply with such subsection; and

(B) the Attorney General shall waive the requirements of subsection (a) if compliance with such subsection by a State would be unconstitutional under the constitution of such State.

(2) INELIGIBILITY FOR FUNDS.—For any fiscal year after the expiration of the period specified in paragraph (1), a State that fails to comply with subsection (a), shall, at the discretion of the Attorney General, be subject to not more than a 10 percent reduction of the funds that would otherwise be allocated for that fiscal year to the State under subpart 1 of part E of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3750 et seq.), whether characterized as the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Programs, the Local Government Law Enforcement Block Grants Program, the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program, or otherwise.

(d) REALLOCATION.—Amounts not allocated under a program referred to in subsection (c)(2) to a State for failure to fully comply with subsection (a) shall be reallocated